

KVASNIKOV, V.S., inzh.

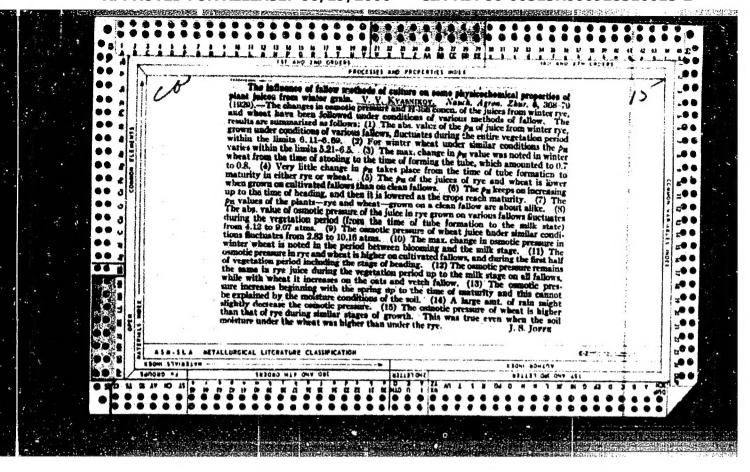
Speed up the creation and introduction of highly productive sell-propelled equipment. Gor. zhur. no.1:12-17 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:7)

l. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti nemetallicheskikh iskopayemykh, Lening:ad. (Mining machinery)

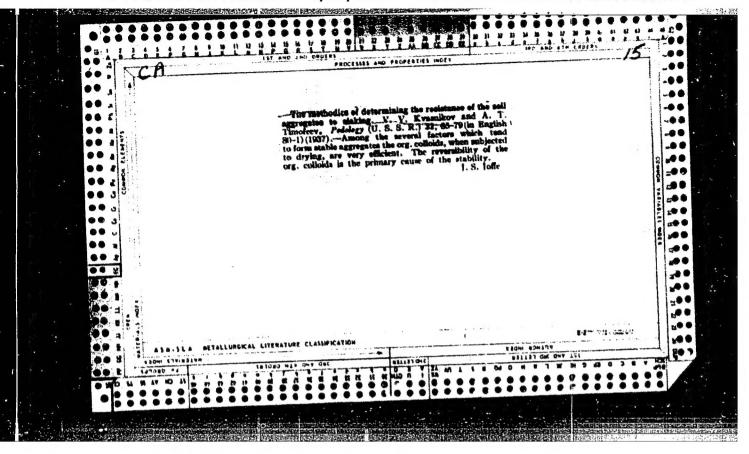
KVASNIKOV, V.S., gornyy inzh.; BOGACHEV, A.F., gornyy inzh.

Accelarate the mechanization of blasting operations in strip mines. Gor. zhur. no.6:41-44 Je 164. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gornorudnoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310015-2



USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Melioration, Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 39039

Author

: Kvasnikov, V.V.

Inst

: Voronezh Agricultural Institute.

Title

: The Problems of Cultural Soil Cultivation in the Light of Michurin's Agrobiology and Contemporary Agrophysics.

Orig Pub

: Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 26, No 2, 151-158.

Abstract

The influence of plowings with an without moldboard of Voronezh district's black soils on the yield of different

agricultural crops is discussed in this paper.

Plowing without moldboard produced an increase of 3-5.3 c/ha in the yield of barley, oats and sunflower in compari-

son with that obtained by conventional plowing.

A method of regulating the entry of moisture in the cultivated soil at the expense of condensation of vapor by

Card 1/2

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Melioration. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39039

creating a compressed scam in the arable stratum is proposed.

This can be done by application of a smooth roller with a subsequent harrowing or by the utilization of a ring-shaped roller.

Card 2/2

- 24 -

KVASNIKLV, V. V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310015-2"

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34567

Author

: Kvasnikov, V. V.

Inst

Not given

Title

: Principles of the System of Agriculture in the Central

Black Earth Belt.

Orig Pub

: Vestnik s. kh. nauki, 1957, No 5, 31-40.

Abstract

: No abstract given.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310015-2

3-5-35/38

AUTHOR:

Rubin, S.S. Professor, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE:

About the Manual "Agriculture" (Ob uchebnike "Zemledeliye")

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1957, Nr 5, pp 90-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states his opinion of an agricultural manual called "Zemledeliye" (Agriculture) by A.A. Verbin, A. N. Klechetov, V. V. Kvasnikov, M. G. Chizhevskiy, issued in

1956, by Sel'khozgiz.

He says that it will certainly improve the theoretical and practical training of agricultural specialists, as it meets the requirements of the program of general agriculture. The theoretical level of this work is a very high one and reflects the latest experiences of Soviet and world scientists in the field. There are very good original illustrations. The author states that in this book much material has been gathered and analyzed, in particular, on the structure and water regime of soil, weeds, and the possibility of creating a deep ploughing layer. There are, however, some sections, the author does not approve. He also criticises the title which should have been "General Agriculture" instead of

Card 1/2

About the Manual "Agriculture"

3-5-35/38

"Agriculture". Some recommendations stated in the book are not founded but in general. The critic says, the manual can be considered valuable and modern, and certainly will be a great help in the agricultural VUZes.

ASSOCIATION:

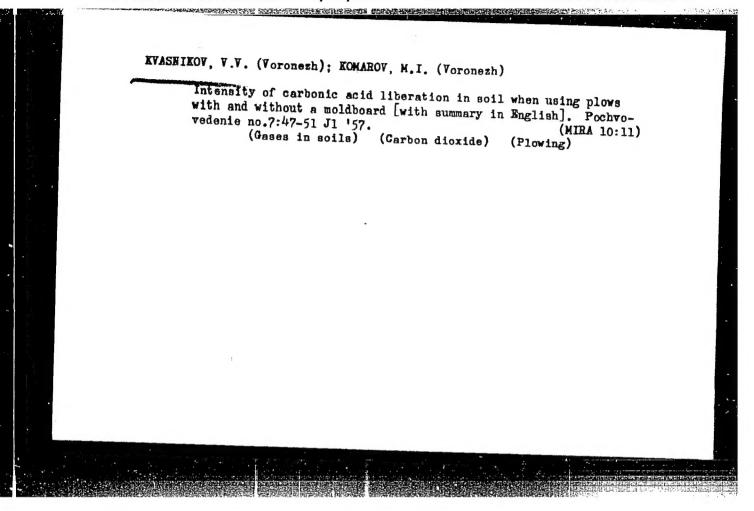
The Uman' Institute of Agriculture (Umanskiy sel'skokhozy-

aystvennyy institut)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

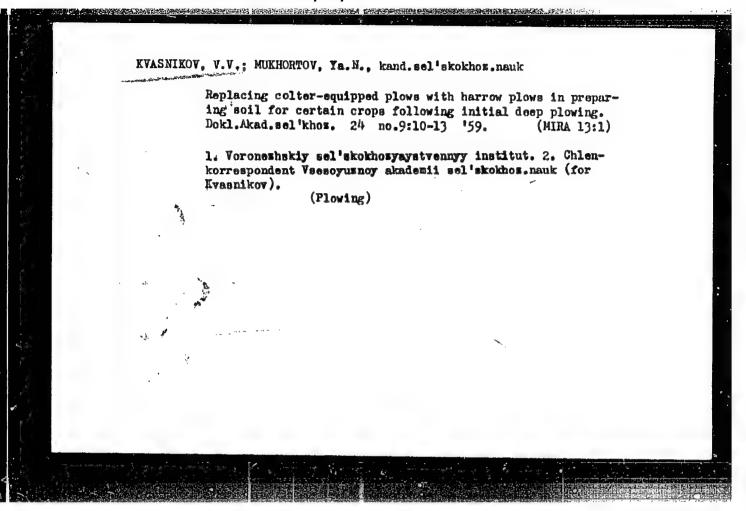


VERBIN, Akim Akimovich, prof.; KVASNIKOV, V.V., prof.; KLECHETOV, A.N., prof., CHIZHEVSKIY, M.G., prof., Prinimalinchastiye: GOLIKOV, A.F., dotsent. GRACHEVA, V.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Agriculture] Zemledelie. Izd.2, perer.i dop. Noskva, Gos.izd-vosel'khos.lit-ry, 1958, 429 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra zemledeliya Moskovskoy sel'skokhosyaystvennoy akademii imeni K.A.Timiryazeva (for Golikov). (Agriculture)

EVASNIKOV, V.V. Bifect of tillage on the dynamics of compression and expansion of various layers of the vertical profile and changes of soil porosity. Pochvovedenie no.10:116-121 0 '59. (NIRA 13:2) 1. Voronezhekiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. (Soil physics) (Tillage)



KOTOV, P.F., kend.sel'skokhoz.nauk, glavnyy red.; ALEKSANDROV, N.P., kend.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KARPENKO, V.P., red.; KVASNIKOV, V.V., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KOROL'KOV, V.I., prof., red.; PODGORNYY, P.I., prof., red.; SKACHKOV, I.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I., red.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.S., red.; GURKVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Farm management system in the Central Black Earth Region]
Sistema vedeniia sel'skogo khoziaistva v TSentral'ne-chernezemnoi polose. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961.
470 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina. 2. Zemestitel' direktora Instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva (for Kotov). 3. Direktor filiela po TSentral'no-chernozemnoy polose Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Aleksandrov). 4. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Kvasnikov). 5. Voronezhskiy zoovetinstitut (for Korol'kov). 6. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Podgornyy). 7. Direktor Mauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva TSentral'no-chernozemnoy polosy imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva (for Skachkov).

(Central Black Barth Region -- Agriculture)

KVASNIKOV, V.V.; CHIKULAYEV, V.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

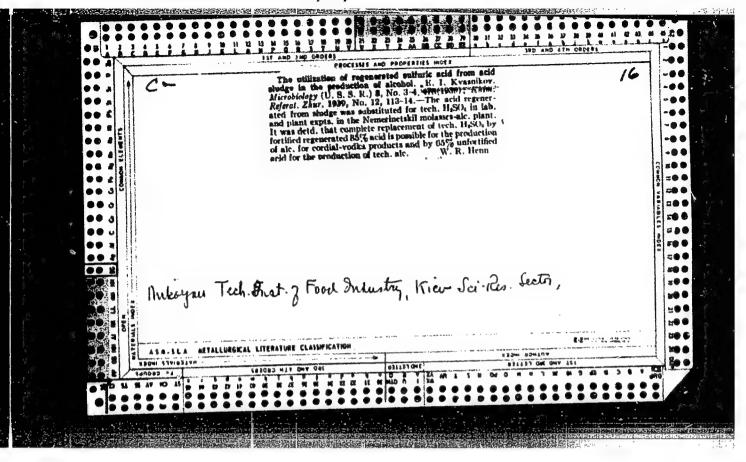
Effect of simazine and atrazine on the microflora of leached Chernozem soils. Dokl. Akad. sel*khoz. nauk no.2:1-4 F *65.

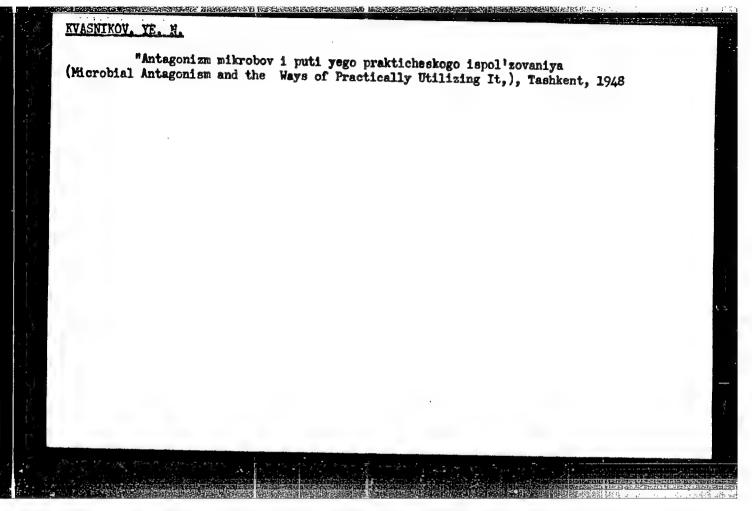
1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. 2. Chlenborrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Kvasnikov).

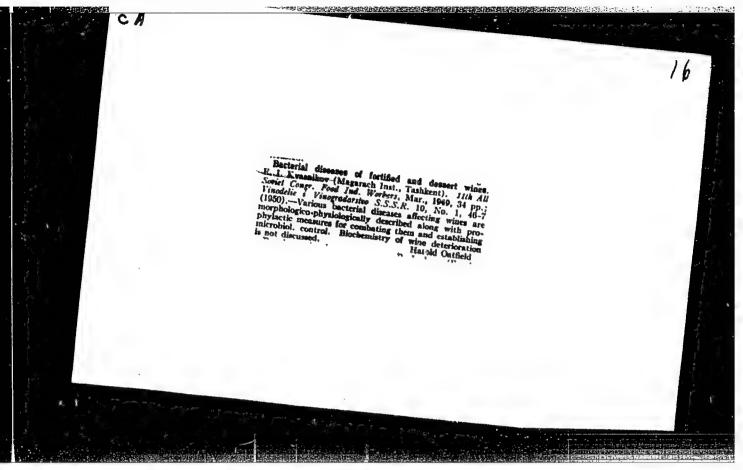
KVASNIKOV, V.V. [deceased]; PEROV, N.N., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

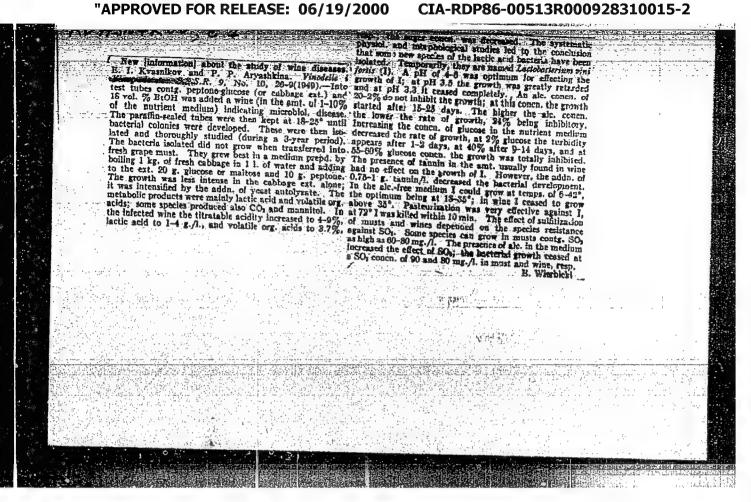
Biochemical processes in leached Chernozems as related to tillage. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.10:1-4 0 '65.

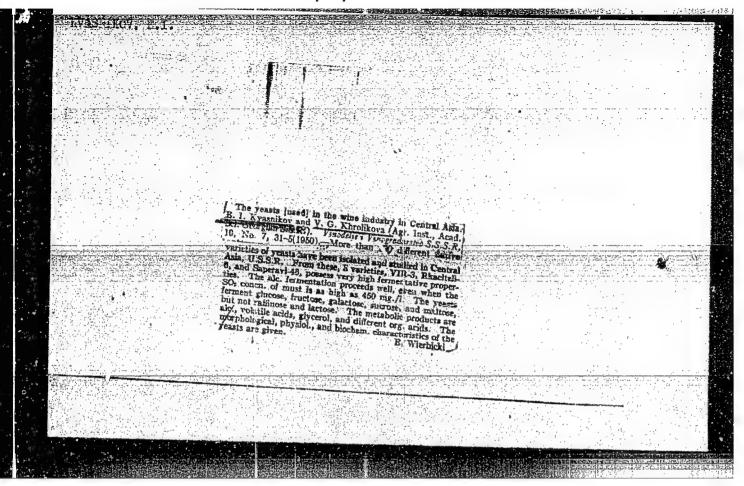
1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. 2. Chlenkorrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.lenina (for Kvasnikov).











KVASNIKOV, Ye. I.

PA 160T1

USSR/Academy of Sciences Medicine - Microbiology

May/Jun 50

"Work in the Field of Microbiology Done in the Department of Biological and Agricultural Sciences, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR," Ye. I. Kvasnikov, 3 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XIX, No 3

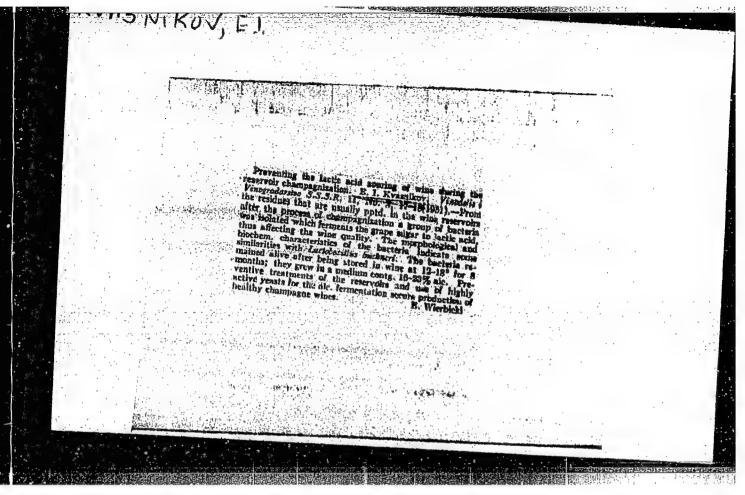
Briefs development of Academy's Lab of Microbiol and present state of work in three fields into which it has been divided: microbiology of soil, fermentative microorganisms, and antagonism of microorganisms.

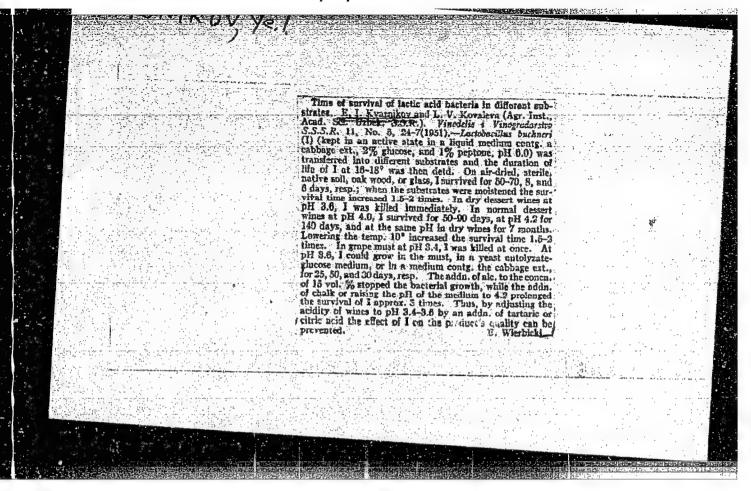
160T1

1. KVASNIKOV, Ye. I. and PETHUSHENKO, O.P.

- 2. USSR (600)
- 7. "Azotobacter in Irrigated Soils of Uzbekistan with a Grassland System of Crop Rotation", Doklady Akad. Nauk Uz. SSR (Papers of the Acad Sci Uzbek SSR), No. 5, 1951, pp 35-40.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132, Unclassified.





KVASNIKOV, E. I. "All Union Conference on Microbiology," Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo SSSR, vol. 12, no. 1 1952, pp. 55-58. 95.8 V77

SC: SIRA SI 90-53 15 December 1953

RVASNIKOV, YE. I.
Champagne (Tine)

Tasks in champagne production that cannot be postponed. Vin. SSSR 12 No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, UNCL.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.

Certain principles in selection of microorganisms for industry. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 21 no.1:71-76 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 22:1)

1. Middle Asiatic Branch of Magarach Institute of Viniculture and Viticulture and the Institute of Agriculture, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.

Alcohol resistance of Lactobacillus. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 21 no. 2:160-165 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:3)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology, Leningrad.

KVASNIKOV, Ye. I., Misorina, N. Ye.

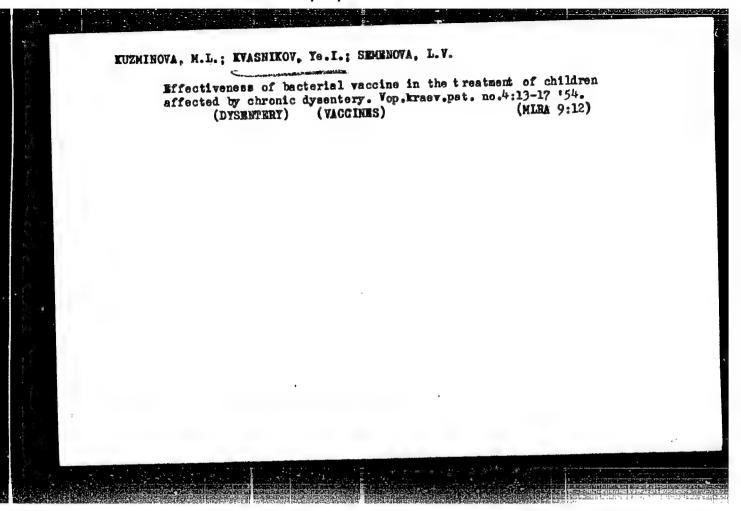
"Some Rules of Propagation of Microorganism Antagonists of the Intestinal-Typhoid Group of Bacteria in the Soil of Uzbekisktan"
Vopr. Krayevoy Patologii AN UZSSR, No 3, 1953, 44-48

Bacterial antagonists of the intestinal typhoid group were examined in more than 1600 samples of soil and it was found that their propagation was related to the latter's being infected by intestinal-typhoid bacterial groups. Strongly antibiotic activity was discovered in soil obtained from underneath human dwellings. and in water flowing through the area. The therapeutic soil from bottom lands of the Syr-Dar; a is especially antibiotic in its effect. A seasonal change in propagation was observed. (RZhBiol, No 9, May 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

KVASEIKOV, Ye, I.; SUMMEVIOH, M.G.

Ingetbacillus in epiphytic microflora in plants of central Aria.
Ingetbacillus in epiphytic microflora in plants of central Aria.
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Ingetbacillus in epiphytic microflora in plants of central Aria.
Ingetbacillus in epiphytic microflora in plants of central Aria.
Ingetback in plants of central Aria.
Ingetbac



KVASNIKOV, E.I.

USSR Microbiology. Soil Microbiology.

F-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35613

Author: Kvasnikov, E.I.; Petrushenko, O.P.

Title : Some Peculiarities of the Influence of "Rishtansk-

Bituminous" Oil Products, and Angren Coal Dust

on Soil Microorganisms.

Orig Pub: Izv. Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1954, No. 4, 69-77

Abstract: Under the influence of bituminous introduced in

a quantity of 5 g. into a Petri dish with an Eshba medium the reproduction of Azotobacter chrococccum (strain AN₉₂) in a pure culture took place more intensively, and a characteristic zone of stimulation was formed. The energy of nitrogen fixation stimulates best of all in a dose of bituminous calculated at 5 T/ga (172% of the control). Pure oil (the same method) has a depressing

Card 1/3

USSR /Microbiology. Soil Microbiology.

F-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35613

influence on the development of Azotobacters—the sterile zone around the introduced oil products extends 3mm. Mazut has a still more depressing action. Coal dust does not retard the development of Azotobacters. A low dose of oil (170 mg. to 100 ml.) insignificantly stimulates nitrogen fixation. A higher dose retards this process. The volatile fraction of the oil can be a source of organic feeding for some soil microorganisms, the nominal-wold fungi and the actinomycetes.

The positive influence of bituminous oil products and coal dust on the development of cotton (in the early stages) in sand is connected, evidently, chiefly with the action of these substances on the microflora of the soil. Field experiments

Card 2/3

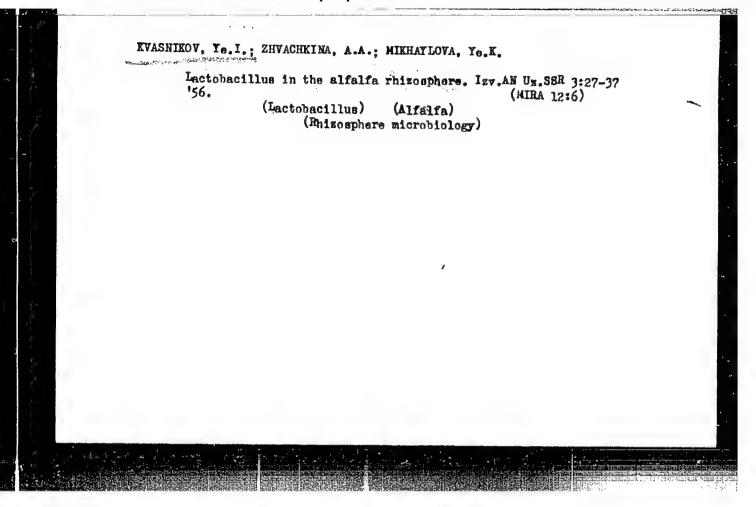
USSR /Microbiology. Soil Microbiology.

F-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35613

showed that the action of bituminous oil products and coal dust on the microflora is complex. As a whole the authors regard it as positive.

Card 3/3



KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; KONDO, G.F.

Nature of the occurence of antagonism to yeasts in Lactobacillus.
Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:51-55 '56. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Institut sel'skege khozyaystva AN UzSSR i Sredneaziatskiy filial instituta "Magarach". Predstavlene akad. AN UzSSR Ye. I. Kerovinym.

(Bacterial antagonism) (Lactobacillus) (Yeasts)

· KUASNIKOU, E.I

USSR / Microbiology. Actibiotics and Symbiosis. Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Riol., No 1, 1958, No 612

Author : Kvasnikov, E.I., Kondo, G.F.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Penetration of Lactic Acid Bacteria into Yeast Cells

Orig Pub: Vinodelie i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No 8, 5-7

Abstract: Saccharomyces ellipsoideus Rkatsiteli-6 and Lactobacterium buchneri (strain 1142) were simultaneously planted on grape must (Rkatsiteli graph) with and without the addition of a yeast autolysate (20 mg/l amino ritrogen). Only yeast developed in the medium at pH3. Both organisms developed well in both media variants at pH 4.5 - 6.0, but in the absence of autolysate at pH 6, a predominance of bacteria over yeast is noted. At such time the bacteria adhered to the surface of ye yeast cells; this manifestation was especially marked when bacteria which were previously cultivated with yeast for 3 years were used for the experiment; the bacteria often em-

bedded themselves into the disintegrated yeast cells. When Card: 1/2

- USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 612

other media are utilized, namely: starvation—water, a 2% or 20% aqueous glucose; an aqueous solution of a yeast autolysate to pH 3.5-3.8 without acidification, it was established that bacteria in all acidified media do not adhere to yeast cells. Adhesion is observed best in water at pH 6.9 and in media providing only a carbohydrate or nitrogen nutrient at a pH above 4.0 and especially at pH 5.0 - 6.0. Under those conditions even after 20-30 minutes the beginning of adhesion of bacteria to yeast is noted. Later dead yeast cells appear which are filled by bacteria inside. The authors did not observe any active penetration of bacteria into yeast cells.

Card : 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310015-2"

COUNTRY : UTSR CATROORY : Soil Science. Soil Biology. J ABS. JCUR. : MZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 15304 : Evosnikov, To.T. AUTOR FFEE : - formon magicus of the Anisosphy e in Moss ac-TIME tribles of the notten Plant and Alfalfa. V sb.: Laterialy Mezhresp. soveshchaniya po ORIG. PUB. f koordinatsii nauchno-issled. rabot po ABOT THEOT fin the report: Data of Inter-Scrablic Conforby of Golences, Orben SSF, 1937, 1:1 - 1:6.

* khlopkovodstvu, 1957, g. Tashkent, AM Uzssa, 1957, 151-156

Card:

1/1

EVASNIKOV, Ye.1.; PETRUSHENKO, O.P.

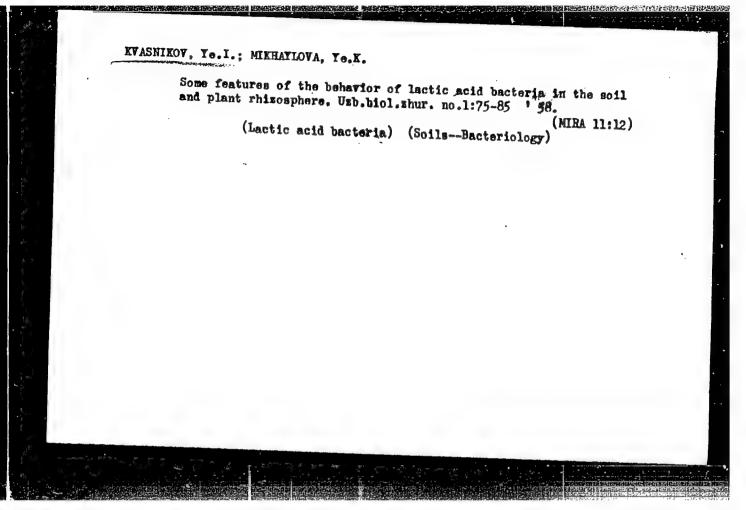
Effect of radicactive phosphorus on the various microbiological processes in the soil, Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.1:55-58 "57.

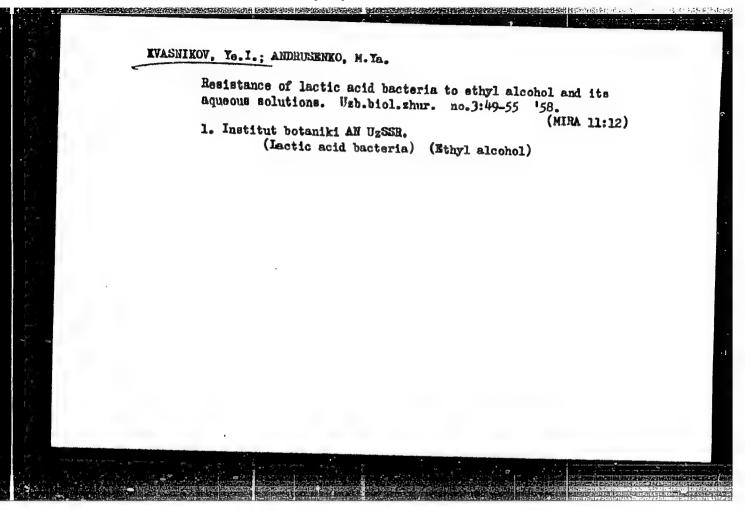
(MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut botaniki AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR S.S. Sadykovym.

(Phosphorus—Isotopes)

(Soil biology)





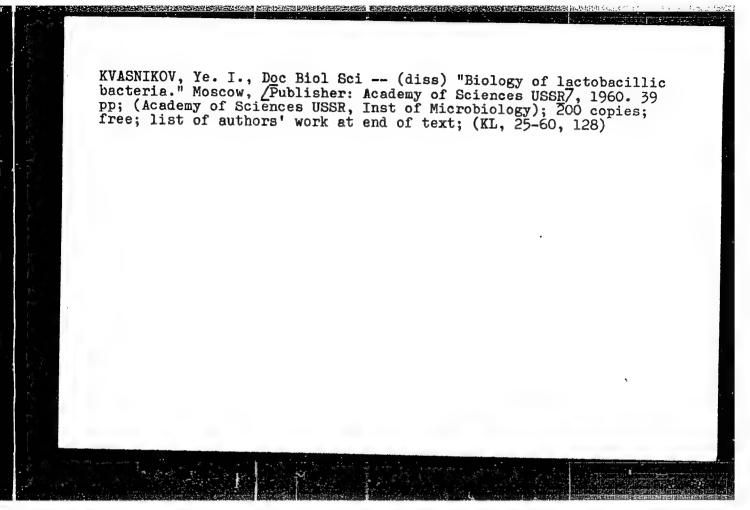
KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; ANDRUSENKO, M.Ya.

Characteristics of the effect of the homologous series of monoatomic alcohols on lactic acid bacteria. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.8:49-53 158.

(MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut botaniki AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR S.S. Kanashom.

(Jactic acid bacteria) (Alcohols)



Some characteristics of changes in the properties of lactic acid bacteria due to the action of gamma rays emitted by radicactive Co⁶⁰. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.10:82-88 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN UZSSR. (LACTIC ACID RACTERIA) (GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EVASNIKOV, Ye. I. [Kvasnikov, IE. I.]

Basic principles of the regulation of microbiological processes in the ensilage of fodders. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24 no.1:57-60 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(ENSILAGE)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; SLYUSARENKO, T.P.

Lactic acid bacteria. Report No.1: Lactic acid bacteria on sugar beets, intermediate products and molasses from sugar manufacture. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:43-46 '64.

Lactic acid bacteria. Report No.2: Lactic acid bacteria in alcohol manufacture from molasses. Ibid.:46-51 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR i Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

KVASNIKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; KONDO, Galina Frolovna; FIDOFLICHKA, N.M., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; UNGUHYAN, P.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki Moldavskoy SSR, retsenzent; VESELOV, I.Ya., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.

[Lactic acid bacteria of wine and the fundamentals of the regulation of their activity] Molochnokislye bakterii vina i osnovy regulirovaniia ikh zhiznedeiatel'nosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost!, 1964. 44 p. (MIRA 17:9)

- 1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr. SSR (for Fldoplichka).
- 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Unguryan).

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, IE.I.]; BERNSHTEYN, A.F.; VASILIYEVA, Z.A. [Vasylieva, Z.A.]; SUKHOV, V.V.

Use of lactic acid bacteria for the biological preservation of pulp. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 nc.6:54-58'63 (MIRA 17:7)

KARPENKO, M.K.; KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnikov, JE.I.]; BURNECVA, A.A.

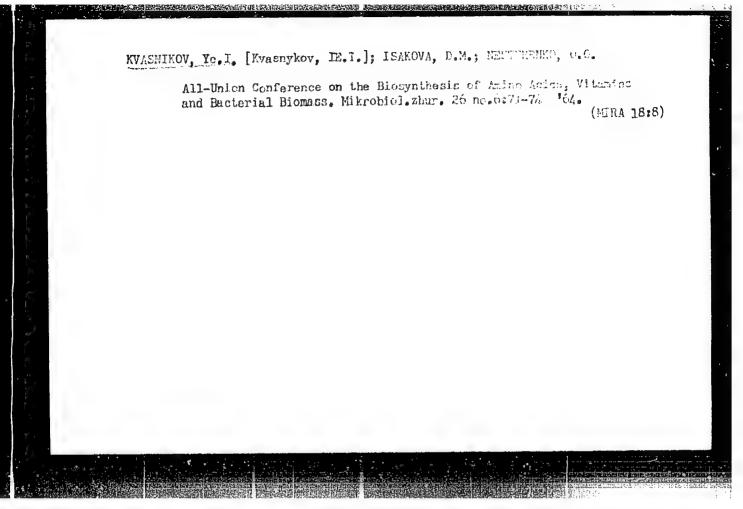
Respiration and oxidative phosphorylation in home—and heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. Nikrobiol. zhur. 26 nc.3:4-13 '44.

(King-4845)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, IE.I.]; LIFSHITS, V.V. [Lipshyts', V.V.]

A conference of the Republic on the problem "Physiology and biochemistry of micro-organisms." Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.5:94-96 '64. (MIRA 18:7)



EVASHIKOV, Yo.I. [Kveenikov, IE.I.]; TEXTELVICH, H.B. [Tevelevych, Y.B.]

Development of lactic acid bacteria in the rhizocriers of some plants. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.2:40-44 '64. (NURA 18:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AH UkrSSR.

KARPENKO. M.K.; KVASNIKOV. Ye.I. [Kvasnikov, IE.I.]; BURAKOVA, A.A.

Dehydrogenase and aldolase activity of homo- and heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. Mikrobiol.zhur. 26 no.4:37-41 *64.* (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, IE.I.]; TEVILEVICH, M.B. [Tevilevych, M.B.]; SLIUSAHENKO, T.P.

New stimulant of the reproduction of baker's yeast cultivated on sugar beet molasses. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.5:3-8 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

KVASNIROV, Ye. Lev LAVRENT FRVA. G.I.: SIYUSABENKO, T.P.

Signatur of infertions in distilling industries. Prakl. biokhim.

I mikrobiol. 1 no. 10414-427 Ji. 165.

(Mine 18512)

1. Enstitut mikrobiologic a virusologic AN Ukrish. Eiyevskiy tekhnologloheskiy institut.

16295-66 ENT(m)/T/ENP(j) LJP(c) WW/RM ACC NR: AR6019165 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/002/S073/S073 19 AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Zverev, A. N. TITLE: Effect of temperature on strength and deformation properties of certain construction plastics SOURCE: Ref zh. khim, Part II, Abs. 28504 REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsiy. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta., L., 1965, 170-175 TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, glass textolite, laminated material, plastic strength, tensile strength, deformation, compressive stress, mechanical stress, thermal stress ABSTRACT: Three types of construction plastics were subjected to tests under uniaxial stress and compression under conditions of short term exposure to reduced and elevated temperatures from -50 to +90°: glass fiber anisotropic material SVAN with 1:1 and 1:5 anisotropy based on binder ED-6 modified with bakelite dacquer; glass textolite based on polyester binder PN-1 and TU-16/13 brand cloth; and, wood laminate plastic DSP-Bywith phenol binder It was shown that there is a nearly linear relationship between temperature and the strength of the glass Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6019465	<i>I</i>
n PN-1 binder is an ex f glass reinforced pla	ier stress and compression (glass textolite based cception). The stability of the mechanical indicenstics at different temperatures depends more on on the type of filler. V. Privalko.
UB CODE: 11,20	
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16967 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/021 ACC NR SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/024/S071/S072 AR6016967 WW/EM/RM AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Dolgenov, G. M. Concerning a method of testing fiberglass for fatigue repeated impact SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 248486 REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsiy. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta. L. 1965. 186-188 TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, polyester plastic, impact stress, tensile stress, material deformation ABSTRACT: To study fiberglasses for repeated impact bending, samples of glass textolite laminates (cloth T on polyester resin) measuring 9 x 15 x 120 mm were tested on an impact tester for the dynamic impact bending test and tensile test DSVO. Frequency of impact 450 - 600 impacts/min. Curves showing the functional relationship between sample deformation (bending) and the number of cycles were obtained. V. Privalkov. Translation of abstract7. SUB CODE: 11. 20 Card 1/12C

ACC NR. AR 6012432 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/020/S058/S058 AUTHORS: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Bannikov, Yu. D. TITLE: Properties of SVAM glass fiber reinforced plastic (1:1) during mechanical vibration SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 205417 REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii Leningr. inzhstroit. in-ta. L., 1965, 161-164 TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, epoxy phenol, fiber glass; absorption coefficient, glass fiber/ SVAM glass fiber ABSTRACT: Tests/ of oriented glass-fiber reinforced plastic SVAM (1:1) with the E-2000 epoxyphenol binder (23% by weight) and a 13u glass well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity/increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. Translation of abstract] [NT] SUB CODE: 11/
TITLE: Properties of SVAM glass fiber reinforced plastic (1:1) during mechanical vibration SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 205417 REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii Leningr. inzhstroit. in-ta. L., 1965, 161-164 TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, epoxy phenol, ther glass, absorption coefficient, glass fiber/ SVAM glass fiber ABSTRACT: Tests/ of oriented glass-fiber reinforced plastic SVAM (1:1) fiber/diameter have shown that the absorption coefficient for SVAM, as well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity/increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. (Translation of abstract) [NT]
REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii Leningr. inzhstroit. in-ta. L., 1965, 161-164 TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, epoxy phenol, fiber glass; absorption coefficient, glass fiber/ SVAM glass fiber ABSTRACT: Tests/ of oriented glass-fiber reinforced plastic SVAM (1:1) fiber/diameter have shown that the absorption coefficient for SVAM, as well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity/increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. [NT]
TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, epoxy phenol, fiber glass; absorption coefficient, glass fiber/ SVAM glass fiber ABSTRACT: Tests/ of oriented glass-fiber reinforced plastic SVAM (1:1) fiber/ diameter have shown that the absorption coefficient for SVAM, as well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity/increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. Translation of abstract [NT] SUB CODE: 11/
ABSTRACT: Tests of oriented glass-fiber reinforced plastic SYAM (1:1) with the E-2000 epoxyphenol binder (23% by weight) and a 13µ glass fiber diameter have shown that the absorption coefficient for SYAM, as well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. Translation of abstract [NT]
riber/diameter have shown that the absorption coefficient for SVAM, as well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity/increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. [NT] SUB CODE: 11/
an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity/increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. [Translation of abstract] [NT]
of the conslusive modulus increases. \[\begin{align*} \text{Translation of abstract} \\ \text{SUB CODE: 11/} \end{align*}
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EWI(m)/EWP(w)/I/EWP(1) IJP(c) WW/EM/RM ACC NR. AR6016479 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/V099/V099 AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Dolganov, G. M. TITLE: Multiple impact fatigue testing of glass-reinforced plastics SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12V851 REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, L., 1965. 186-188 TOPIC TAGS: glass, reinforced plastic, fatigue test, impact test, bend test, PLASTIC DEFORMATION ABSTRACT: Specimens of sheets of glass-reinforced plastics (cloth with a polyester resin base), measuring 9 x 15 x 120 mm, were subjected to multiple impact fatigue bend tests on a ram-impact machine. The impact frequency was 450-600 per min. Curves have been obtained for the dependence of (bending) deformation on the number of cycles. [Translation of author's abstract.] [AM] SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none Card 1/1 80

S/081/62/000/001/046/067 B158/B101

AUTHORS:

Khodzhayev, G., Zemlinskiy, E. Ye., Chernov, M. F.,

Kvasnikova, K. A., Kul'metov, A., Tsapenko, M. N., Usmanova,

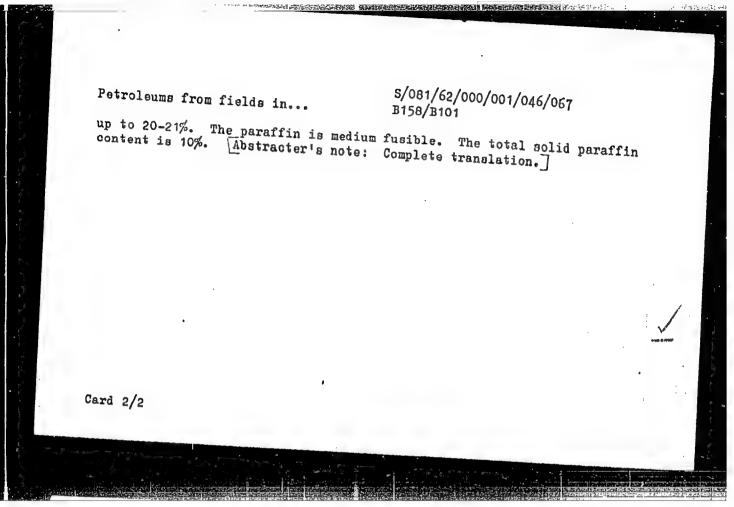
TITLE:

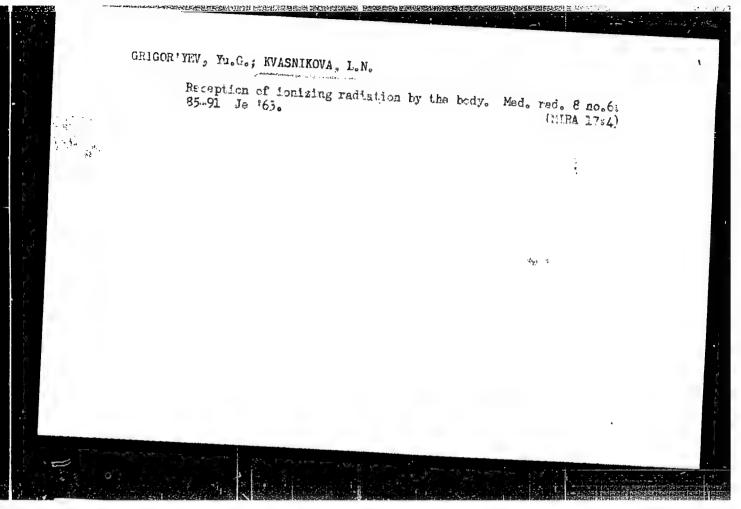
Petroleums from fields in Southern Alamyshik

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, No. 1, 1962, 439-440,

abstract 1M79 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 1, 1961, 55-64)

TEXT: Uzbekian petroleums from the field mentioned have low sulfur content, are resinous, have a paraffin base and have a composition approaching that of petroleums from paleogenic and neogenic beds in the same field. The average clear fraction content is 35%, this boils at up to 300°C; the gas oil fraction (300-400°C) is 11-12%, light oils (400-460°C) 13% and asphalt (7460°C) 33.5%. The oils obtained are of low viscosity and require deparaffination. The solid paraffin yield (on petroleum) from fractions up to 460° C is \leq 5.1%, and in the individual narrow fractions





ACCESSION NR: AT4042699 AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V.; Arlashchenko, N. I.; Bokhov, B. B.; Grigor'yev, Yu.G.; TITLE: The importance of the vestibular anlayzer in the selection and training SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kogmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy TOPIC TAGS: rotating chamber, tilt table, rotation effect, man, Coriolis accelera-ABSTRACT: One of the main criteria upon which the system of cosmone it selection should be based is the evaluation of the vestibular analyzer. The waluation of other systems (i. 9., the visual analyzer, the retina and muscles of the eye, and interoceptors) which enable a cosmonaut to orient himself in space should be of almost equal importance in the selection program. Experience has shown that a

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disruption of information concerning the position or the movement of the body can lead to vegetative disorders. This consideration led to studies of the analyzer systems of each of the cosmonauts, the interaction between analyzer systems, and the condition of vegetative functions during unusual interaction between analyzers (such as the conditions which arise during space flight). The special conditions arising during space flight are limitation of afferentation in a weightless state and the presence of unusual stimulation (vibration, noise, etc.). The differentiated study of the vestibular analyzer should include determination of the threshhold sensitivity of the semicircular canals to an adequate stimulus, determination of a reactivity curve during application of angular accelerations of various magnitudes, determination of adaptive abilities to the action of angular acceleration, and tests with Coriolis acceleration. The research on threshold sensitivity of the semicircular canals to adequate stimuli was performed for both positive and negative acceleration. Research performed on fifty healthy persons indicated that the scope of variation of threshold sensitivity is not great. It varies from 0.1 to 0.50 per sec2 (20 second action of acceleration) for positive accelerations, and 1.5 to 50 per second (for a stop stimulus of 0.15 seconds) for negative accelerations. However, various outside stimuli and physical conditions of the environment can greatly affect the thresholds of vestibular sensitivity. The data

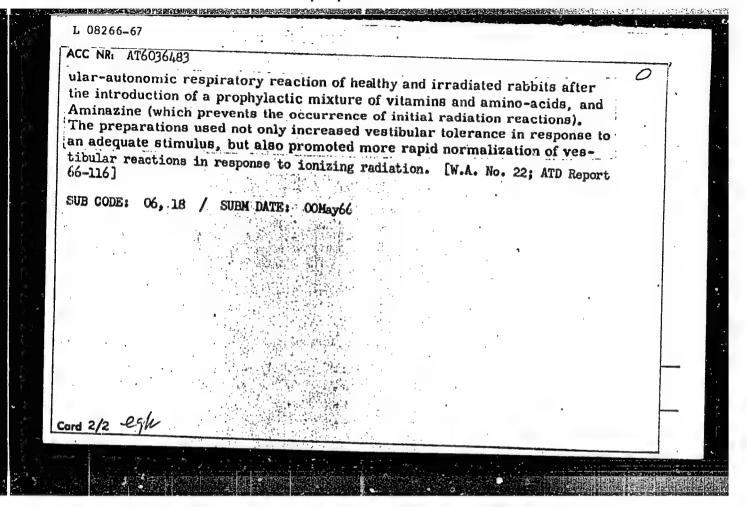
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obtained indicate that the study of vestibular thresholds will be very helpful in the early detection of hidden disturbances in the activity of the analyzer which cannot be detected easily by other means. The most common forms of investigating the functions of the semicircular canals are various rotational tests. Current trends indicate that testing in the near future will be based on methods of minimal stimulation and successive rotations of increasing intensity. Evaluation will have to be based on methods which lend themselves to quantitative analysis. Numerous experiments have shown that training consisting of the systematic stimulation of the vestibular mechanism with the aid of various explained at cotational tests increases the vestibular stability of the subjects. The speed with which adaptation takes place varies with each individual. This results in the problem of developing a test for the objective evaluation of the degree of adapt tion. Tests based on registration of nystagmus are inadequate because they are to take into account the vegetative complex. Apparently, the real picture or aptive qualities of the vestibular analyzer can only be obtained from a survey evaluation involving vestibular-vegetative, vestibular-somatic, and sensor, reactions arising in response to repeated stimulations. Laboratory studies are currently being conducted in this area. The use of Coriolis accelerations as a test has as its purpose the study of the summary reaction which arises in labyrinth recept-

ACCESSION NR: AT4042699 ors in response to stimulation obtained during the combined action of angular and linear accelerations. Laboratory tests with the periodic application of Coriolis accelerations accompanied by slow rotation have indicated that even a short rotation leads to a disruption of walking, to a change in skin temperature, and to a change in the pulse frequency. At the same time, a lowering of the threshold of sensitivity to Coriolis accelerations was noted without the threshold to engular acceleration being affected. A very interesting interrelationship exists between the vostibular and optical analyzers. Laboratory experiments have confirmed that stimulation of the retina has an inhibiting effect on the vestibular analyzer. Tests have indicated that the result of interaction between the optical and the Vestibular stimuli is determined by the functional condition of the vestibular analyzer. It became apparent that if the excitability of the vestibular analyzer was increased by radioactivity, inhibition of spontaneously arising nystagmus by optical stimulation of the retina became more distinct. The level of excitability of the vestibular analyzer was achieved by means of radioactive tars. ASSOCIATION: none -Brangaters, 18 Summi - 27 Serr 6

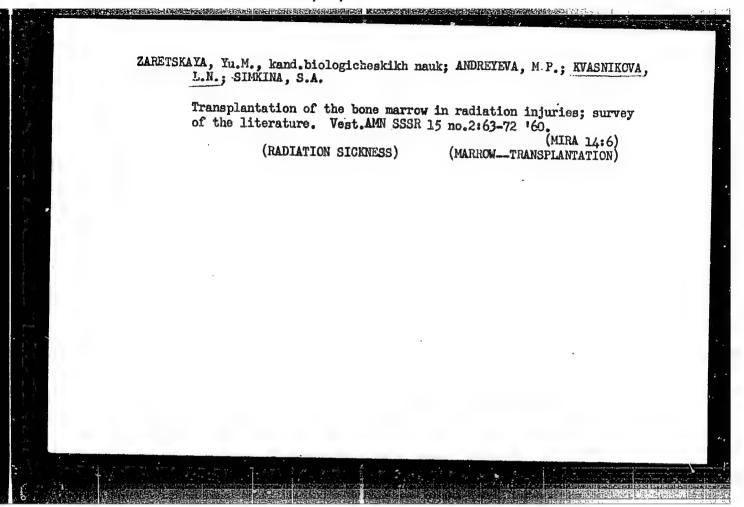
L 08266-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) SCTB DD/GD ACC NR: AT6036483 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0039/0039 AUTHOR: Arlashchenko, N. I.; Suslova, L. N.; Kvasnikova, L. N. TITLE: Materials on pharmacological protection of the vestibular analyzer during exposure to radiation [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966] SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 39 TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, space pharmacology, vestibular analyzer, cosmic radiation, biologic effect, nystagmus, radiation tolerance ABSTRACT: The importance of protecting the vestibular analyzer from adverse spaceflight effects can scarcely be overemphasized, since impaired vestibular function can prevent the successful completion of a spaceflight program. Development of methods for quantitative estimation of vestibular function made it possible to find discrepancies in vestibular reactions after various types of radiation influence on the animal organism. Deviations from the norm in vestibulograms were expressed in lowered labyrinth sensitivity to an adequate stimulus, and in decreased vestibular reactivity. Experiments were conducted to study the nystagmic reaction and the vestib-



GRIGOR'THV, Yu.G.; ANDHEYEVA, M.P.; EVASHIKOVA, L.N.; PINGHOVA, T.M.;
CHUFIRIMA, Z.K.

Effective use of roentgenography. Ned.rad. 4 no.6:3-15
Je '59.

(ROENTGENGGRAPHY,
review (Rus))



AUTHOR KVASNITSKAYA, A.N., MERTENS, E.B., MISELYUK, E.C., SKOPENKO.A.I. TITLE: Germanium Point Triodes with Low Lifetime of Minority Carriers. (Tochechnyye triody iz germaniya s malym vremenem zhizni neosnovnykh nositeley toka, Russian) Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 437 - 440 (U.S.S.R.) PERIODICAL: Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957 ABSTRACT: Investigations for the development of Germanium point triodes which are suited for fast acting impulse-schemes are described. The duration t of the process (reduction of the collectorcurrent after the end of the impulse of the emitter current from the value which corresponds to the saturation state, to the value corresponding to the final state of the triod) can by a manyfold exceed the duration t of the process of the increase of the collector current up to the value corresponding up to the state of saturation. The factors which influence t were determined in order to find ways for the reduction of to, the relations between t and t were investigated, as well as other relations between factors which influence the frequency characteristics and the actual life of the unreal (minority) current carriers T aff. Life was measured by means of the photoelectric method. The samples were of n-germanium with the specific resistance Card 1/2

Germanium Point Triodes with Low Lifetime of Minority Carriers. of 2 - 4 Ohm.cm and τ_{eff} of from \geqslant 10 ÷ 15 to \leq 0,3 ÷ 0,5 sec. The measurements were carried out in an impulse- scheme of the amplifier with exrthed triode-basis in the case of small and in the case of great injection-levels. The process of decrease of the collector-current is in these two cases determined by various physical factors. Whereas $t_{\rm c}$ in the case of small injection-levels is chiefly determined by the scattering of the times of flight and in the case of small 1 (distance between emitter and collector) practically does not depend on the quantity Teff in the germanium, t in the case of great injection-levels is essentially determined by Teff and ie (emitter current) and depends only to a very small extent on 1. Analogous results were obtained in the case of measurements in the impulse amplifier with an earthed emitter of the triode. The characteristic data for this case are shown in a table. (2 illustrations and 1 table) Institute for Physics of the Academy of Science of the USSR, Kiev

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ASSOCIATION: PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: AVAILABLE:

17.7.1956

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SURZHIN, O. N. ; KYASHIMSKIY, 4. A.

Secure the efficacy of standards. Standartizatelia 24 no.10:45-46 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Novosibirskiy metallurgicheskiy savod im.A.N.Kuz'mina. (Standards, Engineering)

KVASNITSKIY, A. V.

Kvasnitskiy, A. V. "Experience in the transplantation of egg cells from one animal to another", Sov. zootekhniya, 1949, No. 1, p. 77-86.

S O: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

KVASNITSKIY, A.V. I MAN'KOVSKAYA, M.N.

25137 KVASNITSKIY, A.V. I MAN'KOVSKAYA, M.N. Eksperimental'nye Dannye Po Peresadke Oplodotvorennykh Yaytsekletok Na Krolikakhyestestvoznanie V Shkole, 1949, No.4, S. 50-52

So: Letopis' No. 1949

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SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

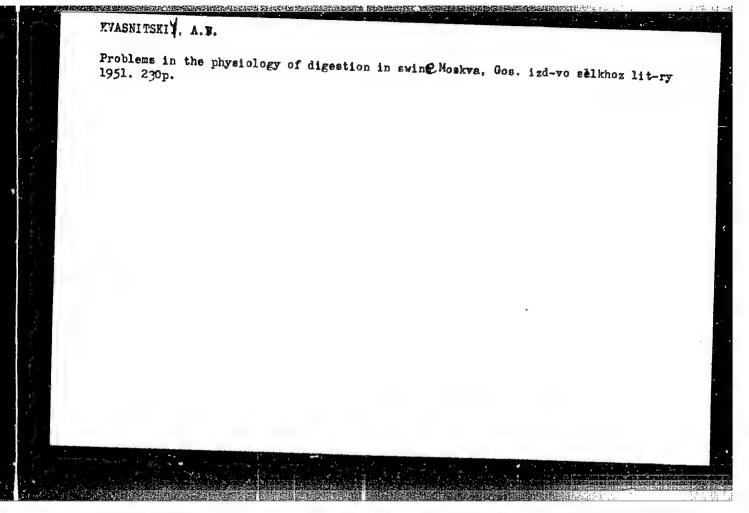
KVASNITSKIY, A.V.

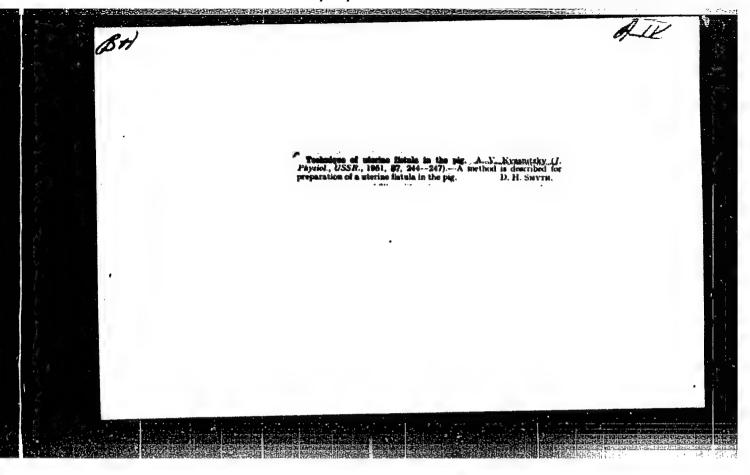
KVASNITSKIY, A. V.

New methods in the physiology of animal reproduction; transplantation of ovocytes.

Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1950. 102 p. (51-16170)

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	KVASNITEKIY, A. V.	N/5
C II	Primeneniye ucheniya I. P. Pavlova v zhivotnovodstve (Application Of I. P. Pavlov's Teaching In Stockbreeding, By) A. V. Kvasnitskiy (1) V. A. Konyukhova. Kiyev, Akademkniga Ukrainskoy SSR, 1954.	727 .K92
	181 p. illus., ports.	
	Bibliographical footnotes.	
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EVASNITS'KIY, O.V.

New method for making a fistula of the parotid gland in farm animals. Fiziol.shur. (Ukr.) 1 no.1:120-123 Ja-F 155. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni akademika 0.0.Bogomolitsya Akademii nauk URSR.

(PAROTID GLANDS—SURGERY) (FISTULA)

KVASNITSKIY, A. V. Dr.

"The Generative Function of the Ovaries and the Fertility of Farm Animals," a paper given at the 3rd International Conference on Animal Reproduction, Cambridge, 25-30 June 1956

COUNTRY : USSR Q CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Swine ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59577 AUTHOR : Kvasnitskiy, A. V. INST. : Equipment and Technique in the Obtaining of TITLE Semen of Boars ORIG. PUB.: Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 9, 98-104 ABSTRACT : A new artificial vagina for swine, equipped with a thermometer and thermoregulator, connected with a manometer, was devised by the author. 1/1 CARD: Q - 61

KVASNITS'KIY, O.V. Study of the higher nervous activity in farm animals in the Ukraine [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.] 3 no.5: 108-114 S-0 '57. (MIRA 11:1) 1. Institut fiziologii im. 0.00.Bogomol'tse Akademii nsuk URSR, laboratoriya fiziologii sil'skogospodars'kikh tvarin. (VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

In the Laboratory of Animal Physiology. Nauka i zhyttia 7 no.6:25-27
Je '57. (MIRA 12:10)

1.AN USSR i Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk,
zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
zhivotnykh, Poltava.

(Poltava-Physiological Laboratories)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

KVASNITSKIY, O.V. [KVASNITS'KYI, O.V.], KONYUKHOVA, V.O.

Instrument for quantitative estimation and kymographic recording of salivary discharge in animals. [with summary in English]. Piziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 4 no.3:428-431 My-Je '58 (HIRA 11:7)

1. Poltava'ka sil'akogospodara'ka doslidna stantsiya, laboratoriya fiziologii sil'akogospodara'kikh tvarin. (SALIVA)

(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

Apparatus for a quantitative count and kynographic registration of salivary secretion in animals. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.6:590-592 Je '58 (MRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii, Fltava.

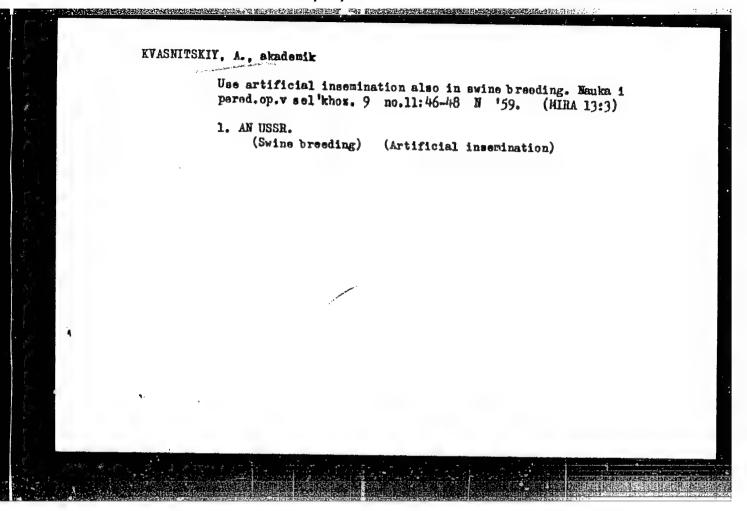
(SALIVARY GLAIDS, physiology, secretion, appar. for quantitative & kymographic registration in animals (Rus))

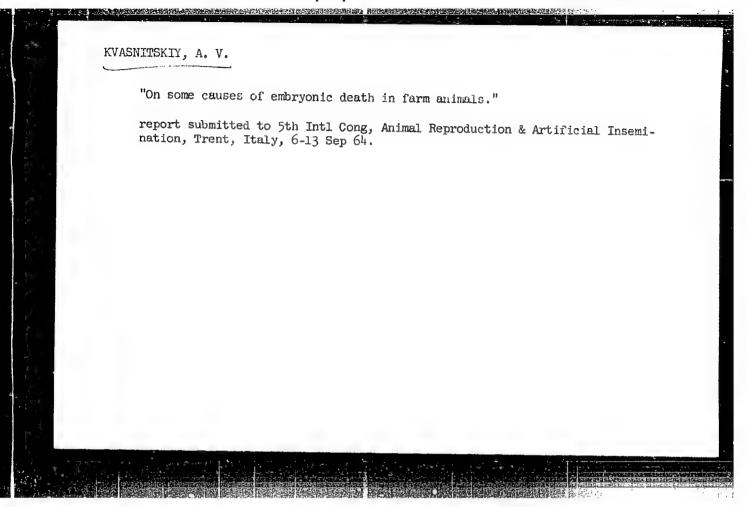
KVASNITSKIY, A.V., KONYUKHOVA, V.A.

Apparatus for a quantitative count and kymographic registration of salivary secretion in animals. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.6:590-592 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii, Pltava. (SALIVARY GLANDS, physiology.

secretion, appar. for quantitative & kymographic registration in animals (Rus))





KVASNITSKIY, A.V. [Kvasnyts'kyi, 0.V.]

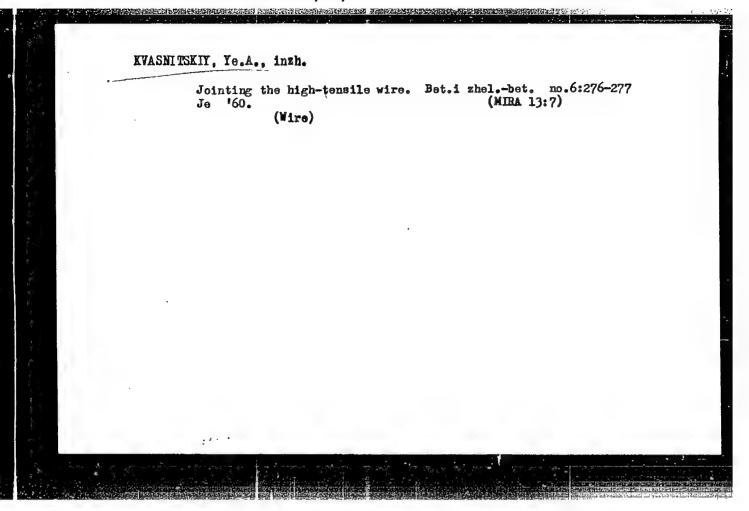
Physiological analysis of embryonic mortality in farm animals.
Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.41.427-431 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Poltavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svinovodstva.

L 08538-67 ACC NR: AP6034765 SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/66/000/001/0062/0066 AUTHOR: Kazakov, N. F. (Nikolayev); Kvasnitskiy, V. F.; Safonov, A. I.; Yermolayev, G. V. ORG: none TITLE: Vacuum-diffusion bonding of the surfaces of EI602 nickel-base heat-resistant alloy SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1966, 62-66 TOPIC TAGS: nickel base alloy, high temperature alloy, diffusion welding, alloy diffusion welding, alloy vacuum welding, vacuum welding technology/EI602 alloy ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to determine the optimum conditions for vacuum diffusion bonding of the surfaces of EI602 nickel-base heat-resistant alloy. The bonding was done at 1373, 1423, 1448 and 1473K under a specific pressure of 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0 and 3.5 kg/mm². The machined specimens were annealed in a vacuum of 10^{-4} tor. $(1.3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ n/m}^2)$ at the bonding temperature for 3 min, pressed and held together for 6 min under a given pressure and then air cooled. The best results were obtained at bonding temperatures of 1423-1448K under a specific pressure of 2.5-3.0 kg/mm², a holding time of 6 min, and a vacuum of not less than 10-4 tor. The better the faying surface finish and the shorter the time between their machining and bonding, the higher was the bond strength. The bonds made under optimum conditions Card 1/2

L 08538-67 ACC NR: AP6034765 had a tensile strength of 72.0—76.2 kg/mm^2 and an elongation of 37.3—45.6% at room temperature; the corresponding figures at 1073K were 35 kg/mm² and 27%. All these indices corresponded or were close to those for the base metal. Diffusion bonding with intermediate nonmelting nickel inserts 0.1 mm thick was done at 1423K with a holding time of 6 min. The tensile strength of these bonds was 80% of the strength of the base metal at room temperature and 100% at 1073K. Annealing for 8 hr at the normal operating temperature of EI602 alloy (800C) did not affect the tensile strength and ductility of the joints. But the stress-rupture strength was appreciably lower than that of the joints without inserts. The mechanical properties of the joints with nicked inserts can be increased by decreasing the insert thickness. Thin melting foil and electrolytically or vacuum-evaporated intermediate films can be used to ensure satisfactory contact in low-pressure (about 1.0 kg/mm2) diffusion bonding of thin-sheet structures. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5103



GAYDAROV, Yuriy Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KVASNITSKIY, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich, nauchn. sotr., inzh.; GODYNA, A.K., inzh., red.

[Bridge with prestressed steel girders joined with a reinforced-concrete slab] Most so stal'nymi predvaritel'no napriazhennymi bal-kemi, obmedinennymi s zhelezobetonnoi plitoi; opyt Kemerovskogo sovnarkhoza. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 34 p. (MIRA 14:11)

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(Novokuznets--Bridge construction)

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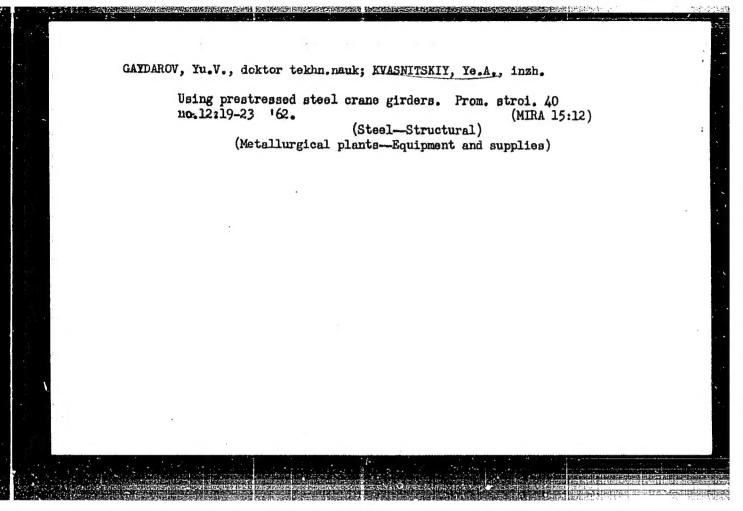
Controlling stresses during the creation of prestressing in steel elements. From. stroi. 39 no.7:40-45 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

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